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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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A Look At New Business Activity In South Dakota

In 1987, South Dakota business births exceeded business deaths, for a net increase of 604 businesses. A business birth is defined as a new business which is covered by Unemployment Insurance. A business death is a business which is no longer liable under Unemployment Insurance laws.

Because of the addition of these 604 new businesses, an additional 2,910 South Dakotans became employed.

This information is based on South Dakota Department of Labor files of employers covered by South Dakota Unemployment Insurance laws. The data base of South Dakota's businesses covered by Unemployment Insurance captures information on approximately 95 percent of South Dakota's nonfarm wage and salaried workers. While this information base does not reflect all new business activity, in that it does not include those businesses not covered, it is a helpful guide in measuring the economic health of South Dakota.

In 1987, the service industry led all industries in the net increase of businesses. This industry 'gave birth' to an additional 568 businesses in 1987. Even when business deaths are subtracted, this industry had a net increase of 257 businesses. As more and more South Dakotans purchased computers and VCRs, such services as video rental and computer programming began to boom.

The demand for domestic services has also increased as more and more women enter the labor force and the population begins to age. The demand for these housekeeping and babysitting types of services provides many workers with the additional income they desire with flexibility of hours.

Another service that has become quite popular, in part because of the aging population, is in-home medical care. Examples of in-home medical care are blood pressure testing, distribution of medication to those who have diabetes and other medical problems, and in-home care of cancer patients.

Although the service industry led in net increase of businesses during 1987, the retail trade industry noted the greatest net change of employment. During 1987, the retail trade industry more than doubled the net change of employment which it noted in 1986. Most of these employees worked in such establishments as restaurants, drug stores, souvenir shops, gift stores and novelty shops.

Though the manufacturing industry had fewer births than other industries, these births resulted in the second highest net increase of new jobs. This industry had a net increase of 528 additional employees during 1987. Most of the employment that occurred in these businesses was in such firms as electronic equipment manufacturing businesses and food processing plants.

Another important measure of South Dakota's economy is the survival rates of new businesses. Using data on births and deaths of businesses, survival rates for businesses in each of the major industries can be determined. These survival rates can be used as a guide in measuring the potential of new business.

INSIDE...

Labor Market In June 3
South Dakota Nonfarm Employment .. 6
Sioux Falls Nonfarm Employment .. 7
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment .. 8
Hours and Earnings of Production Workers 9

The Department of Labor has been tracking the survival rates of new businesses within the state since 1983. Of those new businesses in 1983, 58 percent were still in business in 1985. From 1984 to 1986, the survival rate was 69 percent. And of those new businesses in 1985, 85 percent were still in business in 1987. This is a 16 percent increase over the 1984 to 1986 period, and a 27 percent increase over the 1983 to 1985 period.

Industry groups noting survival rates higher than the statewide average were agriculture, forestry and fisheries; mining and quarrying; contract construction; transportation, communication and public utilities; wholesale trade; and finance, insurance and real estate.

1987 Survival and Employment of New 1985 Businesses

	1985 Births	1987 Surv.	Surv. Rate	Avg. Emp. of Surv. Firms 1985	Avg. Emp. of Surv. Firms 1987	1987 Emp. of Surv. Firms
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	31	31	100	4.03	2.10	65
Mining	10	10	100	3.70	4.10	41
Construction	228	200	88	2.15	2.32	464
Manufacturing	57	48	84	3.71	8.71	418
Transportation, Comm. & Public Utilities	128	113	88	1.79	2.02	228
Wholesale Trade	111	104	94	1.36	1.60	166
Retail Trade	383	313	82	3.68	3.75	1,174
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	126	109	87	1.08	1.47	160
Services	492	406	83	2.76	3.93	1,596
Total	1,566	1,334	85	2.62	3.23	4,309*

*May not add due to rounding.

Data on business births, deaths and survival rates is among the information to be included in the 1987 Employment and Earnings Covered by Unemployment Insurance publication. This publication, which is produced by the South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, will be available soon. If you would like to receive a copy of this publication when it becomes available, please contact the Labor Market Information Center at the address below.

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South Dakota's Labor Market in June

In June 1988, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 266,000. This is an increase of 4,700 jobs (or 1.8 percent) from the year-ago employment level.

Manufacturing again led the private sector industries, with an increase of 2,400 jobs over year-ago employment levels. More than half of this increase was in the nondurable goods sector and can be attributed to the recouping of employment after a labor dispute which was occurring at this time a year ago in this division. The durable goods division is showing continued long-term growth in the area of electronic equipment manufacturing.

The services industry posted a 1,100 job gain from year-ago levels. Sectors posting the largest increases were personal/business and amusement/recreation sectors. The need for temporary personnel in various types of businesses largely dictates changes in the employment levels of the personal/business services sector. Other sectors showing job gains were health, educational and social services.

The construction industry gained 400 jobs over year-ago levels. The majority of this increase was posted in the special trades contractors sector and is showing growth in the areas of: plumbing, heating, and air conditioning; painting, electrical, concrete, roofing and sheet metal work. The sector of highway and street construction was showing a slight increase over year-ago employment levels.

The mining industry remained stable, and government posted a slight decrease of 300 jobs from year-ago levels.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

Nonfarm employment in June continued its upward trend, to an employment level of 266,000. This is an increase of 3,400 jobs (or 1.3 percent) from month-ago employment levels and is also the highest June level ever recorded in South Dakota.

The construction industry, one of South Dakota's most seasonal industries, led all industries in job growth over the month. Increases were noted in all three divisions: building, 300 jobs; highway and street, 400 jobs; and special trade, 300 jobs.

The services industry posted an 800 job increase over the month. However, the educational services sector alone posted an 800 job decrease, thereby offsetting somewhat the 1,700 job increase which occurred in the hotels, amusement, personal and business sector. As the school term ends for the year, so does the employment of the majority of support staff, such as cooks and teacher aides, in the educational services sector. The majority of the increase in the hotels, amusement, personal and business sector is due to the addition of personnel to accommodate tourists.

The wholesale and retail trade industry posted a 700 job gain over the month. For the second month, this job growth was registered entirely in retail trade. The trade industry is closely following the trend occurring in the services industry in respect to the tourism season. Businesses in the retail trade industry which hire extra personnel this time of year are establishments such as: gift, novelty, and souvenir shops; and eating and drinking establishments.

The transportation sector of the transportation and public utilities division showed an employment decrease, coinciding with the decrease in educational services. School buses, which stop running during the summer months, impact employment levels in this sector. This decrease was offset somewhat by the increase in the motor freight and communication sectors.

State and local education in government noted traditional declines as the school year came to a close, and offset the addition of more than 1,900 youth who are employed by state government agencies participating in the Summer Youth Program. The Summer Youth Program, which is administered by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), began in 1984 and provides approximately 1,800 to 2,000 youth with employment from late May to mid-September each year.

South Dakota was still experiencing record highs in June 1988, as the labor force rose to 378,900. There were 365,600 South Dakotans employed and 13,300 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.5 percent, up slightly from the May rate of 3.0 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	June 1988 (1)				June 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	123,028,000	116,209,000	6,819,000	5.5 (3)	121,153,000	113,498,000	7,655,000	6.3 (3)
South Dakota	378,900	365,600	13,300	3.5	366,500	352,100	14,400	3.9
Sioux Falls MSA	74,811	72,444	2,367	3.2	73,796	71,576	2,220	3.0
Rapid City MSA	42,868	41,362	1,506	3.5	40,924	39,401	1,523	3.7
Aurora	1,630	1,612	18	1.1	1,538	1,519	19	1.2
Beadle	9,713	9,485	228	2.3	9,616	9,308	308	3.2
Bennett	1,640	1,566	74	4.5	1,529	1,470	59	3.9
Bon Homme	3,681	3,593	88	2.4	3,568	3,526	42	1.2
Brookings	13,916	13,251	665	4.8	13,453	12,689	764	5.7
Brown	21,551	20,625	926	4.3	20,880	19,810	1,070	5.1
Brule	2,758	2,702	56	2.0	2,760	2,707	53	1.9
Buffalo	516	471	45	8.7	536	466	70	13.1
Butte	3,713	3,569	144	3.9	3,838	3,682	156	4.1
Campbell	1,294	1,284	10	0.8	1,160	1,139	21	1.8
Charles Mix	4,402	4,149	253	5.7	4,240	4,057	183	4.3
Clark	2,093	2,039	54	2.6	1,951	1,881	70	3.6
Clay	6,608	6,355	253	3.8	6,563	6,196	367	5.6
Codington	12,613	12,269	344	2.7	12,144	11,541	603	5.0
Corson	1,545	1,434	111	7.2	1,584	1,430	154	9.7
Custer	4,926	4,776	150	3.0	4,436	4,347	89	2.0
Davison	9,529	9,397	132	1.4	9,296	9,081	215	2.3
Day	3,506	3,364	142	4.1	3,622	3,322	300	8.3
Deuel	2,685	2,629	56	2.1	2,349	2,262	87	3.7
Dewey	2,271	1,985	286	12.6	2,177	1,955	222	10.2
Douglas	2,017	1,978	39	1.9	1,872	1,843	29	1.5
Edmunds	2,452	2,394	58	2.4	2,477	2,380	97	3.9
Fall River	4,472	4,283	189	4.2	4,115	3,995	120	2.9
Faulk	1,278	1,266	12	0.9	1,328	1,282	46	3.5
Grant	4,483	4,353	130	2.9	4,487	4,327	160	3.6
Gregory	2,653	2,597	56	2.1	2,578	2,530	48	1.9
Haakon	1,273	1,254	19	1.5	1,255	1,228	27	2.2
Hamlin	2,744	2,664	80	2.9	2,386	2,297	89	3.7
Hand	2,083	2,062	21	1.0	2,064	2,028	36	1.7
Hanson	1,609	1,576	33	2.1	1,579	1,495	84	5.3
Harding	848	842	6	0.7	854	844	10	1.2
Hughes	9,448	9,250	198	2.1	9,041	8,744	297	3.3
Hutchinson	4,696	4,643	53	1.1	4,351	4,254	97	2.2
Hyde	917	905	12	1.3	892	879	13	1.5
Jackson	1,848	1,794	54	2.9	1,794	1,722	72	4.0

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	June 1988 (1)				June 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,352	1,338	14	1.0	1,282	1,238	44	3.4
Jones	899	883	16	1.8	784	769	15	1.9
Kingsbury	3,056	2,961	95	3.1	3,121	3,043	78	2.5
Lake	5,975	5,662	313	5.2	5,287	4,990	297	5.6
Lawrence	11,246	10,802	444	3.9	10,767	10,343	424	3.9
Lincoln	7,633	7,322	311	4.1	7,358	7,132	226	3.1
Lyman	1,648	1,576	72	4.4	1,567	1,489	78	5.0
McCook	3,120	3,054	66	2.1	2,926	2,837	89	3.0
McPherson	1,810	1,787	23	1.3	1,754	1,729	25	1.4
Marshall	2,579	2,454	125	4.8	2,371	2,257	114	4.8
Meade	9,947	9,655	292	2.9	9,777	9,389	388	4.0
Mellette	1,039	977	62	6.0	1,066	996	70	6.6
Miner	1,472	1,466	6	0.4	1,349	1,305	44	3.3
Minnehaha	74,811	72,444	2,367	3.2	73,796	71,576	2,220	3.0
Moody	3,650	3,376	274	7.5	3,361	3,203	158	4.7
Pennington	42,868	41,362	1,506	3.5	40,924	39,401	1,523	3.7
Perkins	2,785	2,672	113	4.1	2,585	2,532	53	2.1
Potter	1,606	1,567	39	2.4	1,578	1,551	27	1.7
Roberts	4,802	4,549	253	5.3	4,676	4,429	247	5.3
Sanborn	1,221	1,207	14	1.1	1,209	1,192	17	1.4
Shannon	2,736	2,324	412	15.1	2,706	2,282	424	15.7
Spink	4,169	4,037	132	3.2	3,907	3,856	51	1.3
Stanley	1,641	1,604	37	2.3	1,610	1,538	72	4.5
Sully	930	891	39	4.2	876	868	8	0.9
Todd	2,799	2,595	204	7.3	2,749	2,506	243	8.8
Tripp	3,439	3,357	82	2.4	3,428	3,295	133	3.9
Turner	4,500	4,346	154	3.4	4,307	4,212	95	2.2
Union	5,976	5,822	154	2.6	5,893	5,433	460	7.8
Walworth	3,264	3,110	154	4.7	3,217	3,071	146	4.5
Yankton	11,177	10,786	391	3.5	10,838	-10,382	456	4.2
Ziebach	1,306	1,189	117	9.0	1,117	1,001	116	10.4

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.3 and 6.1. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

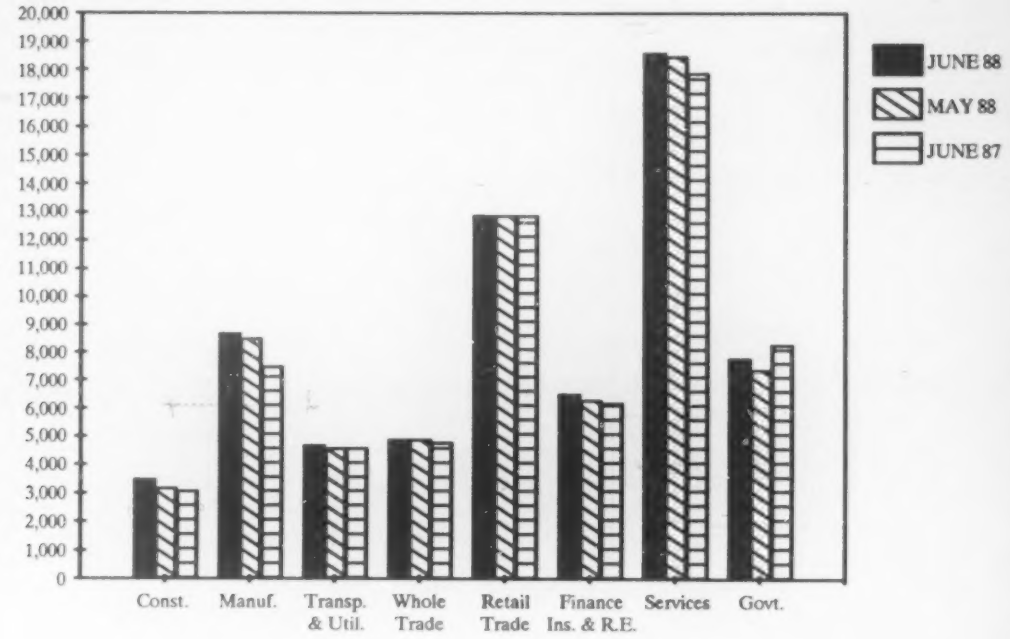
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	266,000	262,600	261,300	1.3	1.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	204,900	201,900	199,900	1.5	2.5
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,700	.0	-3.7
CONSTRUCTION	11,600	10,600	11,200	9.4	3.6
MANUFACTURING	30,300	30,200	27,900	.3	8.6
Durable Goods	17,000	16,800	16,000	1.2	6.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,500	10,400	9,600	1.0	9.4
Nondurable Goods	13,300	13,400	11,900	-.7	11.8
Food & Kindred Products	7,900	7,800	6,400	1.3	23.4
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,700	2,700	2,700	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,500	12,500	12,100	.0	3.3
Transportation	7,300	7,400	7,000	-1.4	4.3
Communication	3,000	2,800	2,800	7.1	7.1
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	69,400	68,700	68,800	1.0	.9
Wholesale Trade	17,000	17,000	17,000	.0	.0
Durable Goods	7,600	7,500	7,600	1.3	.0
Nondurable Goods	9,400	9,500	9,400	-1.1	.0
Retail Trade	52,400	51,700	51,900	1.4	1.0
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,100	8,100	8,200	.0	-1.2
Food Stores	8,200	8,200	7,700	.0	6.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,700	14,400	14,600	2.1	.7
Finance	9,300	9,100	9,000	2.2	3.3
Banking	4,500	4,500	4,600	.0	-2.2
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,300	4,100	4,000	4.9	7.5
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,400	3,300	3,500	3.0	-2.9
SERVICES	63,800	63,000	62,700	1.3	1.8
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	19,300	17,600	18,500	9.7	4.3
Personal and Business	8,200	8,100	7,900	1.2	3.8
Medical and Health Services	24,000	24,000	23,800	.0	.8
Hospitals	10,700	10,900	10,700	-1.8	.0
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,300	13,200	13,100	.8	1.5
Educational Services	3,800	4,600	3,700	-17.4	2.7
Social Services	4,300	4,500	4,100	-4.4	4.9
Membership Organizations	8,700	8,700	8,900	.0	-2.2
GOVERNMENT	61,100	60,800	61,400	.5	-.5
Federal	10,700	10,700	11,000	.0	-2.7
State	16,100	16,400	16,500	-1.8	-2.4
State Education	5,500	7,700	5,500	-28.6	.0
Local	34,300	33,700	33,900	1.8	1.2
Local Education	18,800	19,800	18,700	-5.1	.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

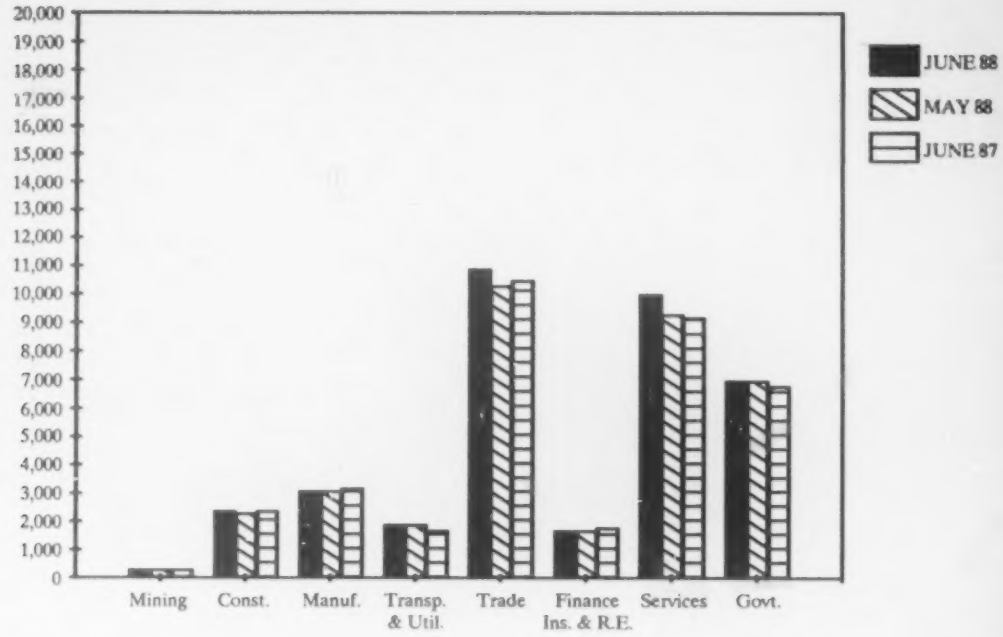


	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	67,500	66,400	65,300	1.7	3.4
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,500	3,200	3,100	9.4	12.9
MANUFACTURING	8,700	8,500	7,500	2.4	16.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,700	4,600	4,600	2 2	2.2
TRADE	17,800	17,800	17,600	.0	1.1
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,900	4,800	.0	2.1
Retail Trade	12,900	12,900	12,900	.0	.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,500	6,300	6,200	3.2	4.8
SERVICES	18,600	18,500	17,900	.5	3.9
GOVERNMENT	7,800	7,400	8,300	5.4	-6.0

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	37,400	35,900	35,900	4.2	4.2
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,300	2,400	4.3	.0
MANUFACTURING	3,100	3,100	3,200	.0	-3.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	1,900	1,700	.0	11.8
TRADE	10,900	10,300	10,500	5.8	3.8
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,000	1,900	5.0	10.5
Retail Trade	8,800	8,300	8,700	6.0	1.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,800	.0	-5.6
SERVICES	10,000	9,300	9,200	7.5	8.7
GOVERNMENT	7,000	7,000	6,800	.0	2.9

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Total Private	170,500	167,300	165,300	34.8	33.8	34.5
Mining	2,200	2,100	2,200	43.6	43.8	43.2
Construction	9,400	8,400	8,400	42.2	39.2	39.7
Manufacturing	23,100	23,100	21,200	42.5	42.2	42.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,400	10,400	10,000	38.9	38.0	39.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	60,900	60,300	60,400	32.6	31.8	33.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,700	10,500	10,500	36.1	34.6	35.7
Services	53,900	52,500	52,600	31.1	30.2	30.2

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Total Private	$249.17	$245.73	$246.33	$7.16	$7.27	$7.14
Mining	525.82	526.04	520.99	12.06	12.01	12.06
Construction	403.43	384.55	375.96	9.56	9.81	9.47
Manufacturing	334.05	338.44	334.65	7.86	8.02	7.93
Transportation & Public Utilities	390.95	391.78	400.47	10.05	10.31	10.19
Wholesale & Retail Trade	198.86	196.21	207.08	6.10	6.17	6.20
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	255.59	255.35	250.97	7.08	7.38	7.03
Services	200.91	197.81	192.68	6.46	6.55	6.38

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	6,600	6,400	5,500	45.0	45.2	46.1
Rapid City MSA	2,400	2,400	2,500	38.5	42.6	39.8

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$359.10	$370.19	$366.50	$7.98	$8.19	$7.95
Rapid City MSA	308.00	324.19	296.91	8.00	7.61	7.46

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Sex, Total	1,678	1,997	1,926
Male	815	1,315	978
Female	863	682	948
Race, Total	1,678	1,997	1,926
White	1,363	1,831	1,638
Nonwhite	315	166	288
Age, Total	1,678	1,997	1,926
Under 45	1,217	1,464	1,425
Over 45	461	533	501
[2]Industry, Total	1,678	1,997	1,926
Mining	7	20	13
Construction	117	278	230
Manufacturing	466	847	481
Transportation & Public Utilities	55	64	83
Trade	368	348	424
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	56	62	68
Services	498	303	510
Government	111	75	117
[2]Occupation, Total	1,678	1,997	1,926
Professional & Managerial	319	244	359
Clerical and Sales	397	323	392
Services	250	208	250
Processing	169	509	82
Machine Trade	50	54	75
Benchwork	163	149	222
Structural Work	183	351	336
Other	147	159	210
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,678	1,997	1,926
1-2 Weeks	339	193	363
3-4 Weeks	229	198	234
5-14 Weeks	564	615	767
15 Weeks & Over	546	991	562

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,564	1,093	1,523	43.1	2.7
B. Weeks Compensated	8,465	8,442	8,039	0.3	5.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$725,101	$812,333	$653,689	-10.7	10.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$40,504,400	$40,461,200	$39,143,600	0.1	– 3.5
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	6,942	6,466	5,720	7.4	21.4
F. Nonfarm Placements	7,826	4,681	6,122	67.2	27.8
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	8,094	5,781	6,848	40.0	18.2

	June 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$42,754

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	June 1988	
	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	55	$12,760
J. Partial Employment	87	$6,873

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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05/88
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Selected National Economic Indicators

	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	118.0	117.5	113.5	0.4	4.0
Industrial Production Index[2]	136.6	136.1	129.1	0.4	5.8
Retail Trade Sales[3]	132,767	132,054	126,463	0.5	5.0
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,454	1,384	1,583	5.1	-8.1
Prime Interest Rate[5]	9.00	8.84	8.25	0.16	0.75

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

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